water, the dispersing agent and optionally resin and other organic additives as well as a small amount of cement, usually 2-40, preferably 5-30% by weight of the total amount of cement (suitably in the stated order). The resulting composition is stirred while increasing in volume to a homogeneous, stable air-containing concrete mixture, whereupon the remaining cement and the fine-particulate material are added in one or more steps or continuously and are mixed while being stirred.

The present invention is further illustrated by the following Examples.

Example 1

A house with a concrete base built on a foundation of sand and stone and subjected to proceeding settlement, was stabilised with aerated concrete according to the invention. The aerated concrete, which had a density of 495 kg/m^3 and an air pore volume of 69%, was based on Portland cement with such a particle size as to allow above 95% by weight to pass a screen with a mesh size of 32 µm and also contained per 100 parts by weight of cement 0.7 parts by weight of decyl-substituted diphenylether disulphonate of formula II and 0.35 parts by weight of Aquatac 6085, a glycerol resin acid ester with an active content of 59% by weight supplied by Bergvik Kemi AB.

The injection tubes were buried at a depth of 100 cm, and the aerated concrete was injected at a pressure of 1 bar, and when it was no longer possible to inject aerated concrete at this pressure, the pressure was increased to 10 bar, whereupon curing took place.

After injection, the settlement ceased and the injected aerated concrete was inspected by digging up the material round the injection tubes. The aerated concrete between stone and gravel had the expected air pore volume, whereas the aerated concrete that had been pressed into narrow spaces and cracks had no air pore volume or a very low such volume.